moved from our side, it was laid on the table by barely four majority, and one or two Banks men were out of their seats at the time, beside those absent from the city. But two or three voted our way who would have gone against the rule on a direct vote. There is a general disposition tonight to have the plurality rule moved every morning, but to make no special effort in its behalf, to be in no burry and resist no Democratic motions to adjourn after 3 o'clock. The vote from day to day against the plurality rule will let the country see who try to organize the House and who prevent its organization. Mr. Campbell of Ohio voted to ay on the table.

Special Dispetch of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856. We have had one ballot for Speaker to-day, Mr.

Banks receiving 92 votes, 12 short of an election. The Democratic Caucus, last night, sat till 11 o'clock and passed no resolutions but a general expression of purpose to sustain Richardson.

Twenty speeches were made and much dissatispaction was expressed as to Richardson's answer admitting the right of Congress to legislate on

The Administration is sore under it. Millson endeavored to aid Richardson this morning by a speech. Quitman then fell in.

SPEAKERSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY. From Our Own Reporter.
ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The House met, and took a recess to the afternoon. Mr. Bailey declined being a candidate. The Democrats cannot unite upon his successor. Some twenty Democrats will vote for Mr. Orville Robinson, (Democrat, from Oswego,) and it is thought the Republicans will join in and elect him. SECOND DISPATCH-8 p. m.

The House has adjourned without taking any vote for Speaker under the Plurality Rule to-day. The Plurality Rule will now have to be re-adopted.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

MOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

Mr. MILLSON wished it it to be understood that although he was voting for Mr. Richardson he in no manner was committed to the line of policy laid down by the Democratic cancus, but will hereafter feel free to dispose of his vote where it can be most effectively felt. Mr. QUITMAN, who had ceased to vote for Mr.

Richardson, stated the reasons that induced him again to support that gentleman. The House then voted:

the majority of a quorum shall be declared Speaker.
The resolution was laid on the table by a majority
of four.

Two votes were then taken, the last one showing for Banks 93 Richardson 95 Fuller 33 Pennington 8

Necessary for a choice, 105. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

petition was presented for authority to towns to scribe to the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Report of the Regents of the University was

presented.

Mr. HALE gave notice of a bill for the creetion of the County of Rathbun, to be formed from a portion of Steuben County.

Wednesday of each week at 12 m. was fixed for Ex-

ASSEMBLY.

G. A. DUDLEY rose to a question of privilege. He had been elected by mixed votes, and had been attacked because he voted for the American candidate. Considered as the plurality party, and as the party in possession of the State Government, they had the right

SPINOLA made a motion to adjourn, which

was lost.

Mr. BAILEY moved a postponement until to-mor
now, in order to enable him to make remarks, but the

Clerk deciding debate out of order, he gave way to

Mr. Spinola, who moved for a reconsideration of yes
terday's vote, he (Mr. Spinola) having voted with the

Mr. HALLEY then addressed the House, withdrawing his name. He thanked the House, withdraw-ing his name. He thanked the Republicans, Americans and Softs for the compliment they had paid him and the honor they had done him in opposing him on principle. He trusted the National Democracy might unite on a candidate.

principle. He trusted the National Democracy might unite on a candidate.

Mr. GUEST moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to reconsider lost, by Yeas, 33; Nays, 79.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to take a recess until 3½ O'clock. Carried, by Yeas, 63; Nays, 52. The Republicans voted in the affirmative.

A notice was read, calling a private Caucus of National Democrats, to take into consideration Mr. Bailer's declination.

the House reassembled at 3½ p. m. The lobbies and galleries were densely crowded and a lively interest was manifested. Immediately after the Clerk called to order,

Mr. CASE (American) moved that the House pro ceed forthwith to ballot, without entertaining any

other proposition.

Mr. SPINOLA moved an adjournment on the

Mr. SPINOLA moved an adjournment on the ground that the New-York members were not present, they having been prevented from reaching the Capitol by detention on the railroad.

The motion to adjourn was carried by 63 yeas to 52 hays—the Republicans and Democrats voting in the affirmative, and the Americans and old-line Whigs (with two Republicans) voting in the negative.

The train that left New-York at 5 o'clock last evening is just in (44 p. m.) The detention was caused by

ing is just in, (4½ p. m.) The detention was caused by ice and snow on the track. The members reached the Capitol but a few moments after the adjournment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thesday, Jan. 15, 1856.
The rumor that the United States and Russia had entered into a conditional offensive and defensive treaty, which as we learned to be a defensive treaty. entered into a conditional offensive and defensive treaty, which, as we learned per advices by the Atlan-tic had caused so much excitement in European capi-tals, probably sprung from the fact that Russia has submitted a draft of a treaty of amity and commerce. The plurality rule was tabled to-day by the votes of all the Richardson members present (except Messrs, Barclay, Hickman and Vail) joined by the Fullerites and Messrs, L. D. Campbell, Dunn, Harrison, Moore, Scott, and Wheeler.

Scott, and Wheeler.
Messes. Boyce. McQueen, and Keitt have left Mr.

A Republican National Convention (informal) has
A Republican National Convention (informal) has
been called to meet at Pittsburg, on Feb. 22, for the purpose of perfecting a National organization and providing for a National Delegate Convention on a subsequent day, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President

No. 33—Edward C. Richards et al. vs. Sylvanus
Holmss et al. Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of
the Court, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court
of the District of Columbia, with costs.
No. 36—Josiah S. Griffith et al. vs. John G.
Bogert et al. Judge Grier read the decision, affirming judgment of the Circuit Court of Missouri, with
costs.
No. 16—To. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 167—The United States, appellant, vs. John C. Frémont. Judge McLean read the order of the Court, that the appeal from Northern District of Callfornia be docketed and dismissed, and that the Clerk at an early day.

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribvae.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The friends of Mr. Banks are cheered by the vote on the plurality resolution to-day. Though moved from our side, it was laid on the table by

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1855.
A large meeting of this Society convened in this city this evening. Addresses were made by Mr. George P. Marsh of Vermont, the Rev. Dr. De Witt of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Burroughs of Virginia.

The report shows that the receipts during the past year were \$55,276; \$32,000 of debt has been liqui-eated, and 207 emigrants sent to Liberia. The affairs of that Republic were represented as being in a very acouraging condition.

MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

CHICAGO, Thesday, Jan. 15, 1856. In the Council organized on Friday, the 4th inst., by the election of John B. Brisbon, Democrat, as presiding officer. The House failed to organize. Charles Goodhne, Democrat, received the highest number of votes, and there were good presents of the desired to the council of the MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE. votes, and there were good prospects of his election.

FROM BOSTON.

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856,
The Hon. John H. Clifford was elected AttorneyGeneral to-day by the two branches of the Legislature
in joint convention. He received 252 of 304 votes cast.
The Boston Clearing House Association organized
to-day by electing officers as follows: President—
Franklin Haven, of the Merchants' Bank. Secretary—
William Thomas, of the Webster Bank. Standin
Committee—Andrew T. Hall, of the Tremont Bank
Waldo Flint, of the Eagle Bank: Thomas Lamb, o Waldo Flint, of the Eagle Bank: Thomas Lamb, o he New-England Bank: A. D. Hodges, of the Wash ngton Bank; and Benjamin E. Bates, of the Bank of

ington Bank; and Benjamin La Dates, or the Sance Commerce.

The Boston Times of this morning contains a report of a prize fight, near the New-Hampshire and Canada Line, between John Roberts of Unicago and John Murphy of Liverpool. Twenty-three rounds were fought, occupying two hours and a haif, when Roberts was declared the victor, and took the purse of \$300.

The following are the footings of the weekly statement.

MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES TROOPS Baltimone, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.
At Arnsas, on the 21st ult., the steamer Fashion took from the ship James L. Bogart, from New-York, 375 United States troops. They were detained on board the Fashion by heavy northers until the 26th, when they started for Corpus Christi, and arrived there the same day, all well.

same day, all well.

The James M. Bogart sailed from Arnsas on the 22d ult, for Mobile. New-Orleans papers of the 4th and 5th are received.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.
The election of President of the North Pennsylvania
alirond yesterday resulted in the success of Edward
Miller over Thos. S. Fernon, the present incumbent,
by seven thousand three hundred majority.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CINCINNATI. The liquor store of W. B. Sparks, on Columbia street, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building subsequently fell, burying four firemen in the ruins. Three of them were rescued without serious injury; the fourth, named William Videll was killed.

without serious highly, die to be deel caused by an in-dell, was killed.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by an in-cendiary. Loss about \$8,000.

Judge Timothy Walker, an eminent and widely-known lawyer of this city died here this morning.

THE WEATHER AND TRAVEL. THE WEATHER AND TRAVEL.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856.

The railroad tracks are about clear again. The morning express train from New-York arrived at 7 o clock. Passengers by steamboat via Norwish ar-

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1856. The New-York morning mail arrived here this even ing in good time, for the first time since snow fell.

GENERAL MURAVIEFF I.

The surrender of Kars having drawn public attention to this soldier, a word regarding his history may not be uninteresting. Muravieff belongs to a very ancient, genuine Russian family, from the dukedom o Moscow. The family name is well known throughout Russia, and enjoys considerable popularity among all classes. It has furnished at different epochs, and still continues to afford, men equally distinguished as soldiere, statesmen, writers, and scientific men. A Muravieff is always considered a man of various and superior mental power, quick comprehension, added to decision, activity, firmness, and honor. Two of this name were among the founders and leaders of the insurrectionary movement of 1825, and perished in the attempt. The commander-in-chief of the Transcau-casian army has the number I. attached to his name, as there are two others, one a brother and the other cousin, in the army, and likewise Generals. One of these last is known for having two years ago annexed to Russia the territory of Mantchoo, with the river

The Caucasian General, the subject of our present ofice, was born in 1793; entered the military career as officer of the general staff; made the campaign 1812-'13-'14; then served in the Caucasus, and was sent by General Yermoloff to Khiva, and on his return published a narrative throwing the first light on that hitherto unknown region. In the Persian campaign of 1828, he commanded a brigade under Pashkeiwitch, and distinguished himself at Akaltsik and Kars, then taken by storm. In the Polish campaign of 1831 he likewise fought with much distinction, and as a Lieutenaut-General headed the right wing at the storming of Warsaw. Toward the end of 1832, he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Mehemed-Ali, in order to bring the Egyptian to peaceful terms in his broil with the Porte. The mediation was unsuccessful. Ibrahim Pacha, son of Ali, being victorious over the Turks near Konich, advanced toward Constantinople and Muravieff then took the command of Russi troops, who landed on the Asiastic side of the Besphorus and stopped the progress of the ambitious vassal. In In 1835 Muravieff took command of the fifth corps of the army. In 1838 he fell under the Imperial displeasare for having, during a grand military maneuver or bam-fight near St. Petersburg, where he commanded one side and the Emperor the other, uncourteously made his master prisoner. Retiring from active set vice, he either lived on his estate, or traveled i Europe-traveling being the resort of Russian poblemen in disgrace.

In 1848 he was again received into favor, and took emmand of the corps of grenadiers, considered the second best of the Russian army. From this station, after the resignation of Prince Woronzoff in 1854, he was transferred to the command of the Transcaucasia Russian possessions, and of the army in Asia.

This General unites in his person all the characterties of his family: he is energetic and stubborn, and s considered by the scientific officers of the army as on accomplished General; indeed, by some, as the aly Russian strategist. As a political man he is wholly imbued with the so-called orthodox, ultra, old-Russian Muscovite ideas and convictions. It is thereore natural that the patriotic desire for the expulsion of all invaders from the Russian territory should rally around him. Numbers of Russians of all classes wish o see him intrusted with the command in the Crimea, or on the Baltie, or at the point where the Allies i the next campaign will press with the greatest weight.

THE ALLEGED FILLIBUSTERS .- In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Hall presiding, the Grand Jury presented indictments against Daniel H. Dillingham, Addison Farnsworth, George B. Hall, Andrew J. Morrison, James R. Malle, John Creighton, Francis O'Keefe, Wm. Lister and Charles Walters, for violating the neutrality laws, in the case of the recent alleged fillibustering movement. They are all under bail, and their trial will probably take place

FROM NEBRASKA.

DEATH OF COL. DOYLE-PUBLIC AF-FAIRS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Col. Doyle, United States Marshal of Nebraska Territory, met with a fatal accident last evening which resulted in his death in a short time. He was coming out of his office in Omaha City, when by some misstep he fell from the steps to the ground, and was so soverely injured by the fall that he lived only about half an hour. Col. Dovle was a young man of much promise, and his sudden death will prove a source of great sorrow to his

family and friends. He was from South Carolina. The Legislature of Nebraska has been in session since the 18th, but nothing of much interest has transpired. The Governor's Message was a passable document. It glorifies, as a matter of course, the doctrines of Squatter Sovereignty and the Pierce Administration. The "Cuming Party," as it is called here, appears to be in a minority in the Legislature, which has just elected H. D. Johnson Territorial Printer over the publishers of The Nebraskian, the Cuming and Chapman organ. Johnson supported Bennett in the late electionan act for which he can never be forgiven by the Administration officials.

The weather in this section has been very cold for the last ten days, the thermometer ranging most of the time from 5° to 15° below zero. This is said to be the coldest weather that has been known here for many years.

Омана, Monday, Dec. 31, 1855. Since I wrote you last our military posts, defended by Nebraska volunteers, have been abandoned. The Omahas have concluded treaties of peace with the Puncas, and also with the band of Sioux on our North-ern border; and the Omahas have been on a hunt at Blackbird-hills and the vicinity for the last six weeks,

Blackbird-hills and the vicinity for the last six weeks, unmolested by other hostile bands. Their hunt has been a very profitable one, finding deer in great abundance, and plenty of small furs; the buffalo and elk have, however, left this region, but are in vast herds on the Platte, east of New Fort Kerney.

We are much gratified here to learn that the War Department has wholly altered the plan of operations between the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains, and instead of keeping up garrisons and armies hundreds of miles beyond the settlements, are now taking measures to render us the so long desired aid and protection from robbery and murder by the savages. measufes to render us the so long desired aid and protection from robbery and murder by the savages. Fort Pistre is to be abandoued, and six companies of dragoous have just arrived from that place, in the neighborhood of our northerly settlements. They have taken up Winter quarters at the mouth of Puma Creek, ten or twelve miles above the mouth of the big Sioux, on the Nebraska side of the Missouri River. I learn from our Governor that Gen, Harney is now consulting him in reference to the best protection that he can give to our new settlements, and we now all feel confident that we shall have no more Indian troubles in Nebraska or in that part now being settled. The route to Utah and California will also be well

protected hereafter.

The border savages are becoming much alarmed at the approach of Gen. Harney and his dragoons, and this has undoubtedly kept the Pawnees, Puneas and Sioux, below Fort Pierre, much restrained for the last

wo or three months. Our Winter here, thus far, has been unusually cold only where here, thus far, has been immusifyed and severe. Show has been from six to twelve inches deep here for the last three weeks. We also had quite a snow in November, and for the last two weeks the thermometer has been below zero more often than above. Two mornings the mercury has stood twenty degrees below. This is extraordinary weather for this country.

degrees below. This is extraordinary weather for this country.

The Indians report the snow to be very deep in the mountains and toward the sources of the Missouri, and we expect high water in the Spring.

Our Indian troubles have retarded settlements in Nebraska, but everything now looks well here for the future. Our lands are being rapidly surveyed, and the whole country from the vicinity of the mouth of the Big Sioux to the Kansas line on the Missouri will probably be in market by the 1st of June next.

We expect a large immigration here during the next season; and although you hear much more about Kansas than Nebraska, rely upon it Nebraska is much the best country, and settling with the best inhabitants.

Mansas than Arbraska, rely upon a croassas inmuch the best country, and settling with the best inhabitants.

Our ejection passed off quietly except for Delegate
to Congress, and for that office circumstances gave
the field to two candidates, neither of which was the
fair choice of the people. One has the Governor's
certificate and the other, I think, has the fairest show
for a scat. Both have gone to Washington; Bird B.
Chapman of Ohio has the certificate, and Hiram P.
Benaet, late of Glenwood, Iowa, is the contestant.

Money here is worth from 30 to 40 per cent on good
securities; wages are high; the prices of produce are
very uneven and disproportionate. Flour is worth
here from \$12 to \$16 per bbl., according to quality,
while wheat is \$1 to \$125 per bushel; so you see
the great want of mills. Pork is selling here and at
Council Bluffs at \$4 per hundred. Salt is \$6 to \$7 per
sack of four bushels. Butter 35 to 40 cents per lb.

suck of four bushels. Butter 35 to 40 cents per lb., and cheese 20 to 25 cents. The merchants get enormous profits for most kinds of goods; stock growing and dairy business will always be good here. We have 500 head of cattle on the rush-beds at Tekaman that have not been fed or cared for since Winter set in, and I assure you they look as fine and plump as on the neatures in Samuer. ack of four bushels. Butter 3 We have a neighbor across the river in Iowa, oppo-

site Tekamah who keeps 500 head of cattle, and he assured me he had not fed his cattle, except oxen, that he worked for years: he says he formerly prepared hay for them, but is now satisfied they winter better on rushes than hay.

Yours truly,

GAMBLERS IN BUFFALO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1856. Sometime since a notorious but genteel gambler was convicted of keeping a gambling house in this city and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. He, however, managed to escape into Canada before being sent to prison. The most persistent efforts are now making to persuade the Governor to pardon him, so that he may return to the city. What is the most remerkable in this case, is that the petition for parden is signed by nearly every prominent man in Buffalo, in respective of party, including the Mayor, ex-Mayor, Senator, ex-Senators, Editors, Aldermen, &c. The Governor, I understand, still refuses to pardon the rentleman, notwithstanding the array of respectability and influence brought to bear upon him. But what I feel most keenly is, the discredit the whole affair brings upon our city. Is the tone of moral sentiment here so low that such efforts must be made to retain a prefessed gambler in our midst? Why not let him remain in Canada? It seems evident that gambling is regarded as a venial offense by too many of our most influential citizens.

TEXAS.

An arrival at New-Orleans brings dates from Galreston to the 27th ult:
The inaugurals of the Governor and Lieutenant-

Governor, both come down heavily on the Know Nothings.

The Debt bill was defeated in the Texas House of

Representatives by a vote of 41 to 45, but it lieved that a motion to reconsider will prevail.

Representatives by a vote of 41 to 45, our it is seleved that a motion to reconsider will prevail.

The Galveston News says:

"Serious apprebensions are expressed for the fate of the little steamer "Sam," which left here on Friday last, loaded with iron for the Houston Railroad, and has not been seen or heard from since. There are various conjectures as to what has become of her, but they are all extremely vague and doubtful.

"This steamer, we learn, was built in the San Jacinto River, and was intended solely for the lumber trade, She had on board 85 tuns of iron, which, for her, was a very heavy load. She had no compass, and as there was a fog on Friday night, it is conjectured by some, that she may have lost her way and gone out to sea in the night. Her engine power was very small—hardly sufficient to steam the wind and current."

At Houston, last week, John K. Hyde was convicted of the murder of Chas, Butler, in February, 1853. Hyde fied after committing the murder, and was finally captured in Arkansas.

The Galveston News of the 25th inst, says that four more vessels have arrived there with cross-ties and more vessels have arrived there with cross-ties and

more vessels have arrived there with cross-ties and other materials for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.

Mr. L. Gibbs, a contractor, was killed at Whitehall

SUFFERING ON THE CAMDEN AND AM-BOY RAILROAD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have just had a bit of experience on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. I took the cars at Jersey City at 61 o'clock p. m. The cars were very inferior, having no stoves suitable for heating them. The cylinders were ten inches and the pipe three inches. They were heated with coal. The fire went out nearly, and the passengers began to tear out the blinds to kindle it again, and finally they destroyed one passenger-car-tearing down the ceiling and burning everything which could be torn off. They burning everything which could be torn off. They built a fire upon the ash-receiver, and the smoke soon filled the car. We remonstrated with the conductor for not affording means for warming the cars, but no attention was paid to us, and finally there was a disposition shown to burn the car, and it would have been done if the passengers had not been likely to suffer from its conflagration. During this state of things, and within ten miles of Philadelphia, the engine gave out. The conductor came along before the actual state of things became known, and gathered up the tickets, and we were obliged to remain in the cold three miles from any means of relief. The conductor left us, and we were in the dark, without lamps or three miles from any means of relief. The conductor left us, and we were in the dark, without lamps of lights of any kind, and did not see him again. Finally, a freight-train came up in our rear and pushed us forward at the rate of three miles an hour. We reached Philadelphic between 8 and 9 a.m., feeling that we had been most recklessly abandoned to perish, unless we could ourselves find means of relief. There were probably 200 to 250 passengers, I think there would have been serious affray if any man could have been found who was responsible for any part of our sufferings. Ladies came near freezing. I never suffered so much in my life in the same time. I think the New-York papers should have a report of this matter, and warn all travelers to beware of this miserable road and its inhuman officers. Should some of the gentlemen here who came over with us meet the

sinage.
Will you not write an abstract, or send this to THE TRIBUNE. It ought to be published in every paper in this city and New-York. At this rate, I shall reach my dectination only after many days.

Philadophia, Jan. 10, 1856. SAMUEL B. LOW.

the gentlemen here who came over with us meet the Superintendent there would be a "collision" and some

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The chances of a "Railroad collision," like the recent one near Poughkeepsie, or any other, can, in my opinion, be greatly diminished by a very simple mechanical contrivance, worked either by the steampower of the engine or by hand. If by hand, let powerful double-acting levers force steel-faced shoes (each thirty to forty inches long and three or four inches wide) down upon the rails, the front end or both ends of the shees chamfered, or rounded up, and their

ends of the shoes chainfered, or rounded up, and their under-sides scored or cut file-like.

The rails would suffer considerable abrasion by the full force of such an appliance, but let these rail or danger-brakes be used only when danger occurs, although most probably not immediately necessary; but if the rails were so worn by the operation as to render it necessary to remove them, the cost of replacement for the comparatively short distance in which a ment for the comparatively snow distance in which a running train might be safely stopped by this method is certainly a trifle in comparison with the usual cost of a collision. These brakes would be more especially serviceable in frosty weather. If such brakes to each engine are not found sufficient for the purpose, a similar one attached to each car, to be used by the brakeman, in lien of the ordinary brake, simultaneously with the peripose, and only when a danger-signal is

brakeman, in lieu of the ordinary brake, simultaneously with the engineer, and only when a danger-signal is given, it is thought will "bring a train up" in the shortest desirable period of time.

It is hardly necessary to say that security in railroad traveling is a aubject of as great public interest as any other; and for my own safety, as well as that of other travelers by rail, I feel impelled to give as wide publicity as possible to these crude ideas, trusting thereby to see a more effectual method of stopping these cruel, destructive collisions speedily adopted.

Your respectfully.

M. K. COUZENS. Yours respectfully. M. K. COUZENS.
Dobby's Ferry, Westchester County, Jan. 14, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

The following is a Résumé of the doings of the Senate of this State for the first week of the Session, carefully prepared for The Tribuse by its own

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, January 1, the Senate was At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, January 1, the Senate was called to order by the Lieutenant-Governor, who administered the oath of office to the Senators—immediately after which the Senate was organized by the election of Republicans to the several offices connected with the body, the votes on this occasion showing that the Republicans have sixteen votes in the Senate: the Know-Nothings eleven; the Administration Democrats four; and one Straight-line Whig.

Two bills for the Relief of James D. Gill of New-York City. Introduced.

For the erection of a new county from perts of Allegany and tenhon County, to be called Canisteo County.

For the erection of a new county from perts of Allegany and Steuben Counties, to be called Caulstee County, In relation to Taxes on Incorporating County, In relation to Taxes on Incorporating the Brooklyn City Hospital, (Introduced).

To amend the Act Incorporating the Brooklyn City Hospital, (Introduced).

To meet lietting on the Speed of Animals in Queens Co. To incorporate the Transatisnik Telegrapia Co. For the Frection of a New County from parts of Steuben, to be called Irwin County.

For the Consolidation of the several Relircad Companies running from Trey to the head waters of Lake Champlain.

To amend the Act for the Formation of Companies to Navigate our lakes and rivers.

Healtier to School District No. 3 in the Village of Watertown.

For a Law to govern Sales at Austion in the City of Buffalo. (Introduced.)

To amend the Act providing for the Payment of Labor on the State Causia performed during the years 1853 and 1854. [Introduced.]

Amending the Act passed May 13, 1840, relative to Hospitals. For the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, New York City.
Amending the General Banking Law, by providing that Bonds at Mortgages shall be received as a basic for Banking, at the te of 80 per cent on the dollar of their sworn value.

Petitions were received from Dr. Brandreth and Thomas J. larr, asking to be placed in possession of the seats occupied by lever. Perion and Sickles.

RESOLUTION. RESOLUTION.

A resolution was adopted requiring the officers of all Savings
Banks in the State to report, under eath, by the lst of March,
prox., the number of their depositors during the year, and the
amount deposited by them; the amount withdrawn; the charseter of their investments; the value of the real estate owned by
their Benks, &c. The following is a résumé of the transactions of the

enate for the second week of the session: STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE. STANDING COMMITTEE of the stem titles of the Senate for the ensuing Session:
Chiner-Mesers, Lee, Beilinger, Brooks,
Finance-Mesers, Richardson, Madden, Spencer,
Judicary-Mesers, Novon, Sickies, Wadsworth,
Connes-Mesers, Uphan, Briggs, C. P. Smith,
Kadroods-Mesers, Rannay, Beilinger, Spencer,
Charitable and Religions Societies-Mesers, Spencer,

Raifroeds—Messrs, Ramasy, Bollinger, Spencer, Cayler, Cas inable and Religious Societies—Messrs, Spencer, Cayler, Nator.
Literature—Messrs, Braiford, Wadsworth, C. P. Smith, Mittion—Messrs, Bellinger, A. M. Smith, Harcourt, Roads and Bridgers—Messrs, Macka, Richardson, Keily, Towne, I, ivenance—Messrs, Patterson, Hale, Hotchkus, Brake-Messrs, Macka, Haler, Petry, Insurance—Messrs, Halsted, Ramssy, Hale, Hreval affairs of Towns and Connies—Messrs, Halsted, Ramssy, Hale, Internal affairs of Towns and Connies—Messrs, J. A. Smith, Cark, While, Messrs, Sweet, Patterson, Briggs, Pagorson Bellia—Messrs, Nichols, Towne, Halsted, Insura Affairs—Messrs, Nichols, Towne, Halsted, Insura Affairs—Messrs, White, Nicols, Hotchkiss, Commerce and Navigation—Messrs, C. P. Madden, Brooks, 4griculture—Messrs, Ferdon, Patterson, A. M. Smith, Manufacture—Messrs, Briggs, C. Clark, Halsted, Ret. enchancet—Messrs, Briggs, C. Clark, Halsted, Ret. enchancet—Messrs, Briggs, C. Clark, Halsted, Ret. enchancet—Messrs, Briggs, C. Clark, Halsted, A. Smith, Citie and Fillage—Messrs, Brooks, Lee, Petry, J. A. Smith, Citie and Fillage—Messrs, Brooks, Lee, Petry, J. A. Smith, Medical Societies—Messrs, Brooks, Lee, Petry, J. A. Smith, Messrs, Brooks, Lee, Petry, J. A. Smith, Messrs, Brooks, Lee, P

BILLS NOTICED.

Relative to Evidence in Civil Actions.

For the establishment of a Code of Criminal Procedure.

For the establishment of a Code of Criminal Procedure.

To amend the Act for the Incorporation of Companies formed to Navigate the Lakes, Rivers and Carals of the State.

To enable Executive Officers in the City of New York to obtain information or proof in certain cases necessary to a proper discharge of their official duties.

Authorizing all work on the State Canals to be given to the lawest bidder, to alcolable the office of Canal Superimendent, &c. In relation to the payment of Sight Drafts, Bulls of Exchange, Checks.

Checks.

Amending the Act to secure the faithful expenditure of money sed for charitains purposes in the lat Senste District. To secure the Purity of Elections in New York. For regranize the Police Department of New York. For smend the Charter of New York City. To amend the Civil Code of Procedure.

Amending the Act relative to the Hallett's Cove Plankroad mysny.

Amending the Act relative to the Hallett's Cove Plankroad Company.

To amend the Charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. To smetd the Insurance Law of 19th relative to Surplus Moneys of Insurance Companies.

To exempt the Library Site and Emise of the New York Historical Society from sele under execution.

To create a Board of Commissioners to visit and examine the various Charitable Insurance and the State.

For the exection of the County of Canistee from parts of Allegany and Steuben.

For the exection of Erwin County from parts of Steuben.

any and Steuben.

For the exection of Erwin County from parts of Steuben.

To smoot the Act incorporating the Brooklyn City Hospital.

To prevent the Racing of Horses and other Animals in Queens

Relative to Civil Actions and Special Proceedings of a civil

To amend the Articles of Association of the Farmers' Bank of

Amending the Plank road and Turnpike road Law, by provid-ing that whenever the number of Stockholders of any road does not ear, sed the number of Directors authorized by the articles of association, each Stockholder shall be, in fact and in law, a Director.

The change the name of Peter Fort Nelson to Peter Fort. Amending Act relative to School District No. 3, Villas Amending Act relative to School District No. 3, Village of Watertown, Jeffetson County. To renew permanently the Charter of the New York College

Phermiery.
For the Relief of Mary Jone Johnson.
Authorizing any towns in the countles on the line of the Utica
d Birghamton Railroad Company to Subscribe to its Capital

teck.
Authorizing certain towns to Subscribe to the Capital Stock of
the Alliany and Scaquehanna Railroad Company.
For the Removal of certain Coarse Salt Vata in the City of

erizing the Superintendent of the Bank Department to eriain Moneya applicable to the payment of Safety-Fund

Stock, ending the Act authorizing the Investment of certains of States Revenues, placed in the Leeping of this State, astree to Auction Sales in the City of Burdale, ending the Banking law relative to the acceptance of a and Mortrages as a basis for banking, by providing that shell only be received at the rate of eighty cents on the

For the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, For the creetion of a Commissioner to visit the v For the creation of a Commissioner to visit the various Chari-table Institutions supported or assisted by the State. Reliative to the claim of Hiram P. Hotzkiks against School District No. 6, Town of Lyons, Wayne County.

CONNECTICET.-The Know-Nothing State Convenion at New-Haven on the 10th just., nominated the

following ticket for State officers: For Governor-WM. T. MINER, Stamford.
For Lt. Gov.—Albert Day, Hartford.
For Treasurer—Charles O. Belden, Litchfield.
For Secretory—N. D. Sperry, New-Haven.
For Controller—Edward Prentice, New-London.

The above candidates are the present incumbents, with the exception of Mesers, Day and Belden. The Convention voted down a resolution to send Delegates to the Twelfth Section National Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia, on the 22d of February, and adopted the following resolutions:

February, and adopted the following resolutions:

Besolved. That we adhere to and reaffirm the principles embodied in the platform of the American party of this State, adopted and published in June last, and renewedly pledge ourselves to their maintenance and support.

Resolved, That we invite the electors of this State to correctle with us in the support of these principles; and regard in persons supporting the same at the ballot-box as members of the American party.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles embodied in the nessage of his Excellency the Governor to the last Legislature; und we again present his pane, with the hallott desarrance.

Reselved. That we approve of the principles subsolied in the message of his Excellency the Governor to the last Legislature; and we again present his name, with the highest pleasure and satisfaction, for the suffages of the electres of this State.

Reselved. That the Convention heartily approve the section of the Representatives in Congress from this State, in their efforts to elect a Spenker of the House, and we urge upon them to stand to the end in the position they have taken.

Reselved. That we have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of the several nominees upon our State ticket, and please them our efforts to secure their trinsplant election.

The following gentlemen were appointed a State

Committee for the ensuing year: Committee for the ensuing Year:

Hartford Co.—Wait N. Hawley of Hartford.

Aces-Haven Co.—O. H. Platt of Meriden.

Fairfield Co.—James E. Dunham of Bridgeport.

Aces Landon Co.—Hiram Willew of New London.

Litchfield Co.—J. M. Wadhams of Litchfield.

Wischaus Co.—Henry Hammond of Killingly.

Middless Co.—D. Sillings of Chester.

Telland Co.—Patron Fitch of Bolton.

INDIANA .- The Democrats of this State have nom

resolutions indorsing the Fugitive Slave bill and the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and denouncing the Hindoos, favoring free whisky, and recommending Jesse D. Bright for the Presidency-indersing the State Administration of Governor Wright, the National Administration of Pierce, and the Monroe doctrine as to foreign colenization on this continent. The resolutions also pitch into "Banking Institutions, and other chartered 'monopolies," after the usual Democratic style.

THE PRESS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Six political journals are published at St. Petersburg every day. The principal one is the *Invalide Russe*, the military efficial organ, which was first started in 1814. Its principal editor is Colonel Lehedeff, of the staff, professor at the Military Academy, and its contents are at present the most interesting of all, as in its columns are first published the official bulletins of the

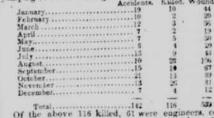
Another is the Sanktpeterburgskia Vedomorti (Ga-

Another is the Sanktpeterburgskia Vedomorti (Gazette de St. Petersburg). This journal has been upward of a hundred years in existence, and is under the especial care of the Academy of Sciences, having for its editor M. Otehkine. By its contents it resembles most of all the Russian journals, those of foreign countries, as, independently of its official part, which is only the reproduction of the articles published by the government organs, it gives copious extracts from foreign journals, taking alike from the English the Freich, and the German prints. The Seersaia Ptehelu (Abeille du Nord), which has a large oirculation, was founded by MM. Gretch and Boulgarine, still its proprietors and principal editors. This journal rentieu, was founded by MM. Gretch and Boulgarine, skill its proprietors and principal editors. This journal represents the politics of the Conservative party in Russia. Both these last named journals are published in the Russian language. There is, besides, the Journal de St. Petersburg, in French, which is the most known perhaps abroad of all the Russian journals. The German journal in the Russian capital is called the St. Petersburger Zeitung, which is also published the Academy of Science and of which Dr. Meyer. the St. Petersburger Zeitung, which is also published by the Academy of Science, and of which Dr. Meyer is the editor. It gives in German the official news of Russia and the general political intelligence translated from foreign journals. Lastly, there is the Tygodnik, a Polish journal, appearing twice a week, and, like those mentioned above, giving to a certain extent political intelligence. As to monthly and weekly publications, they consist of scientific and literary reviews, official or non-efficial. Almost all the Ministerial Departments have their organs of publicity. Thus, the Ministry of Marite has its Recusil Maritime, which is very ably conducted. The Ministers of Public Instruction, of the Interior, and of the Imperial Domains, have each a monthly journal, which contains, in addition to its official part, scientific articles, statistics, philology, &c. The Minister of the Imperial Domains also publishes the Journal des Haus et de Chasses, and the Minister of Finance the Journal des Mines, the Journal des Manufactures et du Commerce, and lastly, two Commercial Gazettes, one three times a week in Russian, and the other twice a week in German. There are, besides, a number of special journal published by learned societies. As to literary magazines, there are at St. Petersburg the Bibliotheque de Lecture, founded in 1834 by M. Scukovsky; the Otherhesteennyia Zapiski (patriotic review), founded by M. Kraiwsky; and the Souvremennik (cotemporary), published first in 1847 by MM. Panaieff and Nakrossoff. At St. Petersburg also is published a theatrical journal called the Panthéon, which contains not only dramatic criticisms, but stories, scenes from plays, &c., and is very amusingly conducted. Poland, Finland, and the Baltic provinces likewise contain a number of journals, but all are in the Russian language. by the Academy of Science, and of which Dr. Meyer is the editor. It gives in German the official news of REIGNING SOVEREIGNS AND THEIR FAMILIES .- The

Court Calendar of Gotha, for the year 1856, contains some statistics which may not be uninteresting. The oldest of the 48 sovereigns of Europe is the Grand oldest of the 48 sovereigns of Europe is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who is nearly 77 years of age; the two youngest being the King of Portugal and the Duke of Parms, the former of whom is 1 and the latter 7. The Prince of Schaumburg-Lipp has reigned the greatest number of years, having succeeded his father in the year 1787, when only tweet years old, and taken the reins of government in 1807 while at the bottom of the list stands the name of the Emperor of Russia, who, as is well known to all, mounted the throne in the present year. Six sovereigns are as yet unmarried, three are widowers and one is divorced. Of the remaining 38, two have contracted Morganatic marriages, viz.: the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hesse. Of the heirs apparent and presumptive, 26 are sons, 2 daughters, 12 brothers, 3 uncles, and I consin. "The oldest of all the heirs presumptive is the heir of the Duke of Modena, who is 37 years of age.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .- The following table of the Railroad accidents of the past year in the United States is as nearly complete as possible. It includes all the principal casualties to trains, but not the individual cases of persons run over, killed or wounded, in imping on or off moving trains, &c.:

Accidents, Killed, Wounded.



ductors, brakemen and employees of the roads, and 55 were passengers. As compared with previous years, the number of accidents, as well as the number of persons killed or injured. sons killed or injured, is less than either in 1853 or 1854, notwithstanding the increased common of rail

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The Shawbut Avesus Tracedy—Costen Are Dalton Indicted for Masslaventer.—Among the forty indictments returned by the Grand Jury inde the Municipal Court this morning, was a joint one against Edward O. Coburn and Beogamic F. Dalton, for masslaughter in causing the death of William Summer of Milton. The indictment contained four counting describing the offense as having been committed in various modes. County-Attorney Cooky informed Judge Nash that the Grand Jury had given the case great attention, had examined more witnesses than reat attention, had examined more witnesses than the want of the Po-ce Court, and that by his request Afforney-General lifford had instructed the Jury as to the law approx-

Chifford had instructed the Jury as to the law appearable in such cases.

On being arraigned, both the defendants pleated not guity. Their counsel, S. D. Paaker, eag., then meved that they be admitted to ball, and the County-Attorney asked that the sum fixed might be sufficient to hold them for trial. Mr. Parker replied that they were anxious for trial, and would both appear at any time required.

The Court fixed the bail at \$3,000 each, and Messra.

Naming & Clayer, the former employers of Deiton.

The Court fixed the bail at \$3,000 each, and Messer. Manning & Glover, the former employers of Daton, became his sureties, and he was discharged from cubicdy. It was stated that Cobarn would also obtain bail. The day for trial was not fixed, but it will probably take place neat week.

Cobarn was arraigned on an indictment for robbing the store of John Gove & Co., his employers, of \$1,700, and pleaded not guilty.

It is understood that an indictment has also been found against Cobarn and Dalton for the assault upon Licut. Porter, on the same day with that inflicted upon young Summer.

[Boston Transcript.] Young Summer. [Boston Transcript. IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION—CAMDEN AND AM-

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION—CAMDEN AND AMBOU COMPANY NOT ANSWERABLE IN PRINSYLVANIA.—
The Philadeiphia Ledger says a suit was brought recent y in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, for the recovery of damages claimed by James C. Whildon, for injuries sustained by the Burlington accident. The amount exceeded the sum of \$500, and the Constitution and laws of Congress authorize suits for amounts above that sum commenced in the State Court, by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, to be removed on petition above that sum commenced in the State Court, by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State, to be removed on petition into the next Circuit Court. The Company, at the time of appearing, filed a petition, setting forth that they were a corporation solely created and established by the laws of the State of New-Jersey, and having their chief place of business within the State of New-Jersey, and that the opening such as a citizen of said State, and that the plaintiff is a citizen of Pennsylvania. Security was tendered, and the removal of the cause into the Circuit Court was prayed for. The plaintiff alleged in answer that defendants owned property and transacted business in Philadelphia. The Court, however, considered the latterfact a matter of no consequence. It could not constitute the corporation a citizen of Pennsylvania. Every corporation not holding its charter from this State is foreign. If any Company can be in the sense of the Constitution a citizen of a sovereign State, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company is a citizen of New-Jersey, and the plaintiff being confessedly a citizen of Pennsylvania, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court would follow as a necessary consequence. The suit might have been brought in that court in the first instance. sylvania, the jurisdictions of the suit might have been brought in that court in the first instance, and is removable there at the instance of the defendant. The prayer of the petitioner was therefore granted, the security effered accepted, and the cause discontinued in the Pennsylvania State Court. COLLERIES ON FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—There ar

COLLERIES ON FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—There are now four colleries on fire in various parts of the coal region. The first is at Coal Castle, the second at Tamaqua, the third at Beaver Meadow, and the fourth on the Mill Creek, between St. Clair and Port Carbon, in a colliery which belongs to Wallace & Bothermell, which has been unworkable for the last three weeks, though we are informed that the fire has been smoldering there for several wars, and as yet, we believe, no steps have usen taken to extinguish it; neither has any attempt been made, as far as we can learn, to extinguish the fire at Beaver Meadow. At Coal Castle the "Burning Jugular" has for many years attracted tinguish the fire at Beaver Meadow. At Coal Castle the "Burning Jugular" has for many years attracted attention and afforded paragraphs for the papers. The fire still smolders in its vast caverus beneath the Broad Mountain, but its progress is evidently slow, as the small quantity of atmospheric air that can penetrate through the thick strata of earth and ashes which cover it is not enough to support combustion; noither con it penetrate beneath the water level, and its ravages have been and still are confined in a western direction.

[Pottsville Journal.]

ages have been and still are confined in a western direction.

Brutal Assault.—A man named William King was arrested on Saturday night for beating his wife in a shameful manner. Mrs. King in her deposition states that King returned home about 6 o'clock that evening, sober and good-natured; that he went out to pay his rent, and did not return until after 10 o'clock, when she discovered that he was intoxicated. He requested her to sing, which she did, and thinking after a while that he would go to bed, she requested him to do so, when he suddenly became violently euraged, and seizing her by the back hair of her head, drew her body back, and grasping a ntensil in the other hand, struck her several times violently in the face. Fearful that he would take he life, she screamed for help, and sank insensible on the floor. King was sent to jail.

[Albany Atlas.]

Ms. MacGREGOR NOT DEAD.—Mr. Wm. B. English writes from Worcester to The Gozette that Mr. M. Macdonald, the actor, professionally known as Mr. Macgregor, is not dead, as has been reported. Mr. M. had been in a state resembling trance since Monday evening, with occasional heid intervals of a few moments' duration, when he could converse with his friends. On Saturday noon the symptoms were more favorable. Mr. English says that this extraordinary conflict between mind and body has no affinity with epilepsy or that class of diseases to which a few have attributed it. his case being in many the have

a parallel.

LARGE MAIL ROBBERT.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says: "We are informed that the through lotter mail bags, made up at Sandusky for New York and Buffalo, were stolen last Wednesday night from the mail wagon in its transit from the Post-Office to the cars. The bags were on the top of the wagon when it left the office, and it is supposed under cover of the darkness, some rascal who knows how to steal, and knowing which bags to take, passed them to a confederate who knows how to hide. The loss must be considerable, as the bankers and business men of Sandusky suspended business on the day before, and the post-office was closed, it being New-Year's Day. The letters of course accumulated, and it is known that \$5,000 were in said bags from Sandusky bankers alone, probably as much more from others.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—The River Swamp Rice Plantation on the Savannah, belonging to the estate of a parallel.

Plantation on the Savannah, belonging to the estate of the Hon. D. E. Huger, together with 140 negroes, was sold yesterday by Capers & Heyward at auction for

\$188,000.

The plantation on the Wateree, belonging to the same estate, and well known as the "Good Will Place," was also sold, with 70 negroes, by Capers & Heyward, for \$60,000.

[Charleston Courier, 9th.

THE OTSTER TRADE .- In Fair Haven, Conn., the ovster trade is now in full blast. We understands that about 10,000 bushels per day are taken from the shells for market. The employment which this gives is one of the secrets of the rapid growth of that one prising illage. [New-Hayen Reinster.] [New-Haven Re-

PAPER MILL DESTROYED.—The large stors paper-mill at Chambersburg, Pa., belonging to Jacobs Heyser, together with the machinery, out buildings, etc., was entirely destroyed by fire on Vfednesday night. The loss is about \$18,000, which is partly one. ered by insurance. FROZEN TO DEATH .- We learn from The Opolone and FROZES TO DEATH.—We learn from The Options of the 19th ult., that John Markin, the mail rider between Washington and Alexandras, was frozen to death on the previous Tuescay, on the rank River. It appears that the badness of the roads compelled him to avoid the regular track, and the tone side of his beggy struck into a ditch, the position of the regular track, and the provided. The predict of the wood was the regular track as well as

where he perished. The mail, as well as well as money was upon his person, were undisturbed. PERILS OF THE WILDERSESS. - The Greet will Bluffe Bugle relates that Mr. Lemuel Barrett, wis , went out Bugle relates that Mr. Lemmer Parett, www, went out on a hunt from that city, was found fromes to death, as is supposed, and much mutilated my wells and ravenous birds. There were two other pair as with him, one of whom succeeded in getting hours and the other had not been heard from.

FEOZES TO DEATH.—Two black men, one belonging to Col. Wm. H. Browne and the other to his father, were frozen to death on Monday storning last, on the farm of Mr. Geo. P. King in Staff ord County, Va. A slave man belonging to Mrs. Wes d. of New York, was frozen to death on the same night in Spotsylvania County, Va.

The Pennsylvanian says that G ov. Bigler, the recently-elected United States Sens stor from Pennsylvapia, is in favor of James Bucha san for President.

The steamship Ericeson, Capt. Lowber, from Havre, arrived at this port last ', vening. She brings no in-telligence of later date than that which we have stready given, brov gat by the Atlantic.

A correspor dent at Chicago writes that on the 9th

inst., in a " sheltered nook," the thermometer at sunrise stood at % 6 degrees below zero.

V.r. Fillmore was at Florence on the 18th ult.